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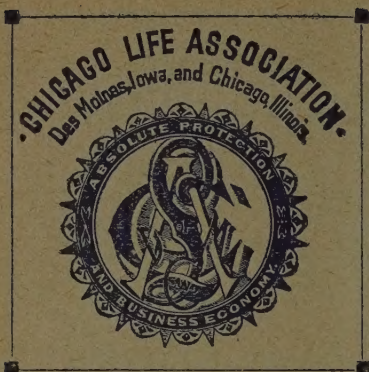
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Vol. 3.	MARCH, 1897.	No. 3.
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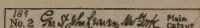
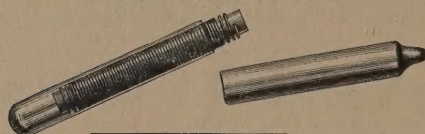
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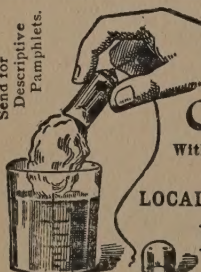
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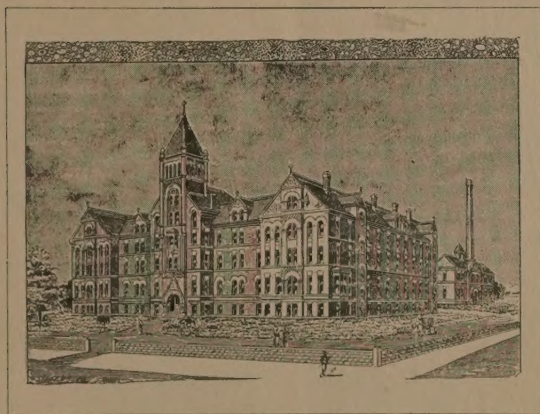
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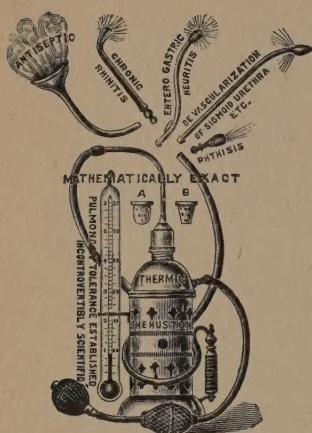
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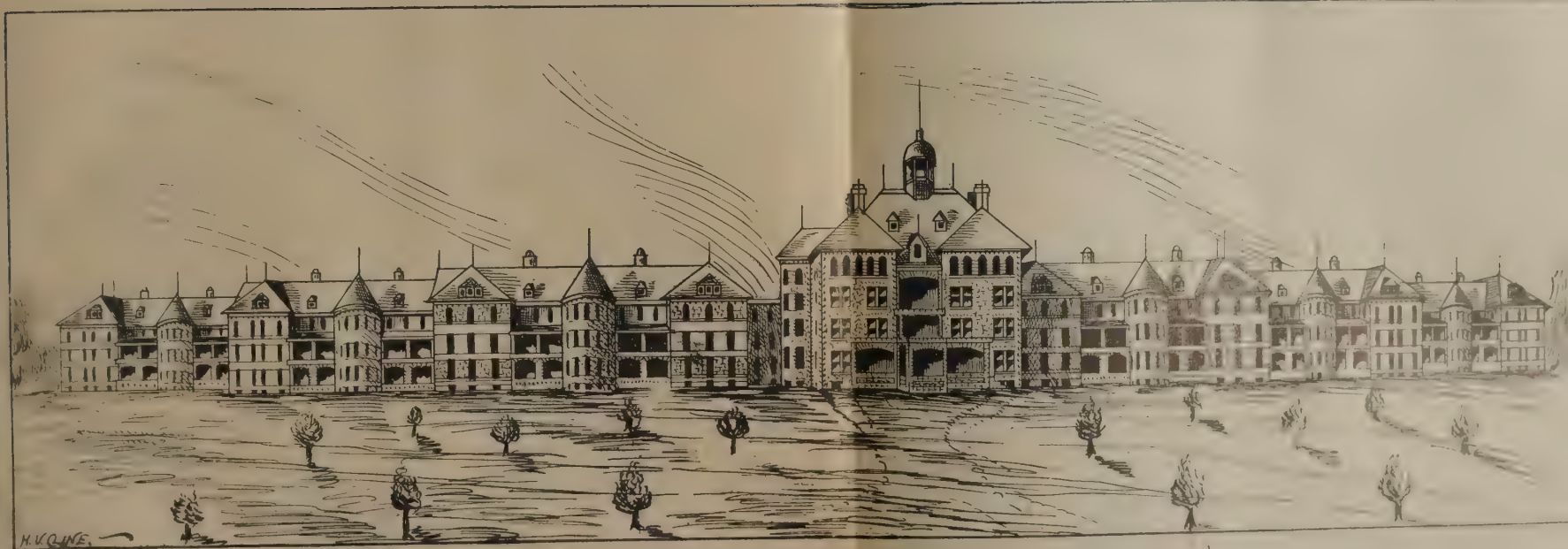
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IOWA MEDICAL JOURNAL.

VOL. III.

MARCH, 1897.

No. 3.

RAILWAY SURGERY.

UNDER THE CHARGE OF

D. S. FAIRCHILD, M. D., *Clinton, Iowa,*
AND DONALD MACRAE, JR., M. D., *Council Bluffs, Iowa.*

RAILWAY SURGERY AS A SPECIALTY.

By H. C. Markham, M. D., Independence, Iowa.

THE CLAIM that railway surgery may be classed as a specialty of medicine and surgery has been challenged. Despite this fact we do not hesitate to affirm that, in the broadest acceptance of the term, our office as railway surgeons represents the perfect type of specialism, as measured by all the correct principles governing the same.

The distinct nature and characteristics of railway injuries, the special class who demand our services, our relations to the railway systems with which we are connected and the public, wherein the interests of either or both are involved, is an outline sketch of the conditions which corroborate our premises, viz., that railway surgery furnishes the perfect type of modern specialism.

While custom has associated the abandonment of general practice by those termed specialists, it is by no means essential to the same. Legitimate specialism in medicine and surgery presents two claims for recognition or existence. The first is a conviction of the regular practitioner that he is, from taste or opportunity, in qualification and experience, adapted to a particular field of practice. This may be termed evolutionary specialism or, differentiation from the general to the special type of practice. Many of the foremost and brilliant names in the annals of specialism thus originate.

The second inductive influence creative of special work is a demand from external sources or interests, the same being an outgrowth of the great industrial activities of the period. Thus

Read at the Marshalltown meeting of the Iowa State Association of Railway Surgeons.

outlined, these forms of specialism are the natural product of existing situations ; and, so far from being inimical in any degree to the welfare of the profession at large, are, on the contrary, conducive to its progress and dignity.

Of the innumerable medical specialties foisted upon the public and profession in recent times another view must be taken. Their creation and encouragement can have but one result, viz., to remove the well-rounded, generally informed practitioner, and disintegrate the profession into unsympathetic, if not hostile, clans and cliques. The modern tendency on the part of so large an element in our graduating classes to adopt, if not create, a specialty in practice, is to be greatly deplored. It is, we all admit, worse than folly to attempt to be so well informed as to enable us to be independent of certain aforesaid well-grounded specialties ; our point, on the other hand, being that a line should be drawn short of which the general practitioner, as one has said, does not become a drummer for the city specialist. Against railway surgery this and other objections do not obtain. It is not the creation of schools, cliques, or ambitious progenitors. In the broadest sense, it is the perfect type of specialism. Its surgery differs from that of general practice as the injuries it seeks to relieve differ in their causes. It not only deals with a particular class of our population ; but is not employed by, or amenable to, the public at large. More and paramount to the reasons named, as distinguishing it from other specialties, is that it not only fails to disserve its membership from general practice ; but, on the contrary, is of the greatest advantage to the same.

This dual relation of the railway surgeon to the public and the corporation he serves is of extreme benefit to the former no less than to the surgeon himself. It promotes confidence in the attendance of those who have charge in the event of accident or injury. The "company doctor" is usually the people's doctor as well. It is readily seen that this confidence is of no small value in cases wherein the question of compensation for personal injury may arise. In his true attitude the surgical expert witness stands between possible legal extortion of the claimant and attempted injustice towards him by the defending corporation. The increasing number presented by the calendars of our courts of this class

of cases lends to the position of the railway surgeon as witness the greatest importance and responsibility. Let us guard ourselves against the dangers attendant upon this duty ; and, as in the past, standing for the credit of science in all ages. Know nothing but the truth, wherever it may lead. It is ours to know that those injured with equal severity in any other vocation or walk of life fail to receive that promptness and efficiency of relief supplied by the system we represent. It is safe to say that the chances for recovery of those we treat in general practice with injuries of equal gravity are not equal to those which the system of railway surgery essays to deal. The high per cent of recoveries *ceteris paribus* in railway surgery as compared to other practice is largely the result of the special class treated. The railroad employee is, to use a familiar term, the thoroughbred of American labor. As aiding our hopes and a favorable prognosis when under the stress of dire injury, his matchless nerve and loyalty of confidence serve as important factors in his care. They steady the knife and intensify effort in his behalf. Military annals present no instances of heroic endurance exceeding those of almost daily occurrence among railway employees when subjected to the terrible situations of accidents. It is for some veteran of our specialty to give permanence to this element of his experience, observation and knowledge, by preparing a formal record of the same. It is evident that the shock and fatal collapse attendant upon severe injuries, and often aggravated by fear, is averted by the courage of many of these civic heroes. Still more valuable would be the compilation of the strictly scientific work of railway surgeons. To this end organizations of the class we here represent should directly tend. There are in the United States 180,000 miles of railway. Allowing one surgeon for each twenty miles of the same, we have 9,000 members engaged in this special branch of practice. Nearly one million of men engaged in a calling that, in spite of every safe-guard, must be viewed as perilous to life and limb, are under their medical and surgical charge.

Embodied in reports and statistics, who will attempt to estimate the value of the total results and importance of such an aggregate of experience. Aside from the strictly scientific wealth to be derived, there would be furnished data of the highest consequence

to the business man and philanthropist. A vocation the purposes and practice of which are everywhere so identical as that of railway surgeons has much to gain by united action. Uniformity of method and system, based upon that the operation of which has proven most satisfactory, would be a desirable and legitimate result of concerted discussion and effort. Our railways, in their own no less than in the public's interest, are rapidly adopting in their general service a system and discipline approaching that of the military organizations of the world. Promotions and dismissals, regulated by term of service and capacity, respectively, are now in force in various companies. Co-ordinate with these steps, the formations of their surgical departments must become enlarged and extended. Capacity to perform the responsible duties of engineer and other employees depends largely upon their physical and mental condition other than that of vision, which is the only scientific test now required. Applications for inferior positions, in the future, depend upon fitness rather than chance, as at the present. It follows that the fields of our duties as surgeons must extend as the great overshadowing institution of railways in the United States is perfected and completed.

The combined medical and surgical departments of our army, navy and marine hospital service, do not approach in number the cases treated and operations performed by the railway service in the United States. The reports of the former are deemed justly invaluable, and indicate the possibilities attending those of our great civic service, when the same shall be unified and presented as a total. The man who fails to admire, approve and defend his vocation, whatever, if legitimate, the same may be, is unfit to follow it; and, upon discovery of the fact, should seek other fields. Meantime —

“ May our feet be swift, our hearts be warm,
When duty summons us to aid
Those noblemen in lowly form,
When earth and time shall fade.

“ And if the Fates, with shrieking voice,
Demand our help for higher born,
The hand of Science, without choice,
Shall every office well perform.”

SYNOVITIS OF THE KNEE-JOINT CAUSED BY THE DIRECT IMMIGRATION OF SEPTIC MICROBES.

By T. G. Stephens, M. D., Sidney, Iowa.

AN INTERESTING case of synovitis of the right knee-joint, involving its entire area, occurred in my practice during the winter, when the epidemic influenza was at its height. On December 21st, 1893, late in the afternoon, I was invited to see E. A. S., a farmer by occupation, 38 years old, family history good, personal health medium up to five days before the visit, had been able to go out around his home and do light chores once or twice a day. I found him suffering from severe aching of the muscles, hacking cough, expectoration of yellow pus, headache and slight fever. At this period of initial symptoms, if we had not taken a circumspective view of the case, we would at once pronounce it a case of grippe, or due to taking cold, or to the access of some microbic disease, perhaps suppuration of the bronchial glands. Eight days later I was recalled; patient was worse; an abscess had ruptured into the pleural cavity.

In three days more came a so-called metastasis, really a direct immigration of the septic microbes to the knee-joint, where they set up a suppurative synovitis. At this time the empyema subsided; and this so often happens in such cases that the idea of metastasis has been invented to explain them. Pus microbes are most virulent when they first attack a new part.

Synchronous with this group of symptoms was the formation of pus in and around the different parts of the joint structure. The patient was compelled to remain on his back for three months. During that time two large bed sores formed, as well as a number of small ones.

The mechanical treatment was a difficult problem. The patient was so sensitive to pain that I was unable to utilize any kind of bandages, splints, pulleys, or weights, having to depend entirely on pillows, rolls of goods, pads of cotton, etc., to keep his knee motionless and the leg in a desirable position.

Medicinal agents used: To relieve pain and promote rest, morphine alone, and combined with atropine, were freely administered, by the mouth as well as hypodermatically, frequently

resorting to fomentations. After suppuration was established, cod-liver oil and the syrup of hypophosphites comp. (calcium, sodium and potassium), were given in combination three or four times in twenty-four hours, as well as sulphide of calcium. These remedies have a very happy effect in suppurative diseases.

The latter article has quite a marked influence in cases of this kind ; if fresh it is not safe to administer more than one grain a day, as it is a protoplasmic poison and heart sedative. In consequence of the great abnormality of the joint and excessive tenderness it was difficult to ascertain precisely when the first pus was formed, but as soon as its development was clear the type of the fluctuation afforded to the touch a tolerably distinct indication of its character—not serum. The most salient point was on the outer side of the leg just below the joint, into which I made an incision, getting a pretty free flow of markedly fetid pus. Twelve days afterwards I made another opening above the knee with the same success ; again, in about the same length of time I made an incision below the joint on the inner side ; in ten days more I made one above the knee. The patient recovered with his leg slightly flexed, and with true or complete bony ankylosis, the opposing articular surfaces becoming united by bone, the cure of which is generally irremediable.

A TRYING POSITION.

Old Mrs. M——, who was seriously ill, found herself to be in a trying position, which she defined to a friend in these words :

“ You see, my daughter Harriet is married to one o’ these homeypath doctors, and my daughter Kate to an allypath. If I call in the homeypath my allypath son-in-law an’ his wife git mad, an’ if I call in my allypath son-in-law my homeypath son-in-law an’ his wife git mad, an’ if I go ahead an’ git well without either o’ ’em then they’ll both be mad, so I don’t see but I’d better die outright.”—*Detroit Free Press.*

MEDICINE.

UNDER THE CHARGE OF

L. W. LITTIG, A. M., M. D., M. R. C. S.,
Professor Theory and Practice of Medicine, Iowa State University, Iowa City, Iowa.

AND G. A. SMITH, M. D., *Clinton, Iowa.*

ASSISTED BY

E. HORNIBROOK, M. D., *Cherokee, Iowa.*

D. W. CROUSE, M. D., *Waterloo, Iowa.*

F. E. WHITLEY, M. D., *Webster City, Iowa.*

W. A. ROHLF, M. D., *Hampton, Iowa.*

THE NEEDS OF MEDICAL EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

By Clifton Scott, M. D., Des Moines.

President Polk County Medical Society; Professor Physiology, Hygiene and Pediatrics, Iowa College Physicians and Surgeons; Professor Biological Science, Highland Park College.

ALL PROGRESSIVE medical men in the United States must feel proud of the history of medical education in this country. Starting in a system of apprenticeship, it has kept pace with the needs of a rapidly growing population on the one hand and with the world's wonderful strides in making additions to medical knowledge on the other.

From the custom of apprenticeship sprang the early medical college with its limited facilities, few professors, and brief course of study. It is true that eventually there came into existence a *number* of medical colleges so great that *demand* could not be given as a reasonable excuse for their existence, and that many of them were maintained as a means of advertising the various professors cannot be denied.

It is also true that a fear existed among the faculties of these schools, that any increase in the schedules of requirements for admission and graduation would diminish the number of students in attendance. This fear made them a serious obstacle to the securing of the present high standard of the Association of American Medical Colleges. Be it said to their credit, however, that on account of the sharp rivalry between them and the knowledge that patronage would be in proportion to the superiority of the work done, the professors were stimulated to great efforts and the didactic work was often of a high order. This accounts for the remarkable qualifications of many of the illustrious men who have graced the American medical profession.

As a consequence of all this, the action of that inexorable law—"the survival of the fittest"—has left the route strewn with the remains of many defunct institutions. But out of it have grown, especially in our large cities, some institutions of great wealth, elaborate equipments and unexcelled clinical advantages. These institutions are doing a great and meritorious work, but they, in more than a justifiable pride, are disposed to forget the route by which they attained their enviable position and point the finger of criticism at younger and less wealthy institutions which are now struggling laboriously along the same difficult road over which they themselves came. That the present requirement of four years' attendance at a medical college is an improvement over any previous regulation goes without saying, but that we have, in it, reached the *desideratum* is not to be admitted. Let us analyze this boast of "desiring a high standard" and see if the desire of the few to exclude the many has not some influence. First, how many of these leading schools have the courage to enter the competition with a proper schedule of requirements for admission? What evidence is their entrance examination that the student is qualified to study medicine? How many students who pass it have the knowledge of trigonometry necessary to understand the laws of refraction of light, and hence to comprehend the formation of optical images, the finding of focal distances, magnifying power of microscopes and lenses? What per cent of them have any familiarity with electrical measurements, know anything about ohms, volts, amperes, or are able to intelligently use electricity in experimental or therapeutical work? Has their linguistic training been sufficient to enable them to profitably read their text or satisfactorily follow the language and thoughts of their instructors? Have they sufficient knowledge of botany and zoology to appreciate the biological relations of animal and vegetable micro-organisms? Will their knowledge of organic chemistry enable them to receive the most benefit from the lectures upon digestion, assimilation, and animal metabolism in general. I think we see the lack of wisdom displayed in this topheavy "sky scraper" structure without a proper foundation.

When you present this view to an advocate of the present system he will promptly admit its truthfulness and inform you that

he hopes to see the colleges saved from injurious competition, through the adoption by the Association of American Medical Colleges, as a requirement for admission, the baccalaureate degree, and in this comes forward another desire of the few to exclude the many and all done under the guise of "raising the standard." What would this mean? Three years beyond the common school to prepare for college; four years in college to secure the baccalaureate degree; and four years in medical college to secure the medical degree—eleven years. A boy beginning at sixteen years of age would accomplish it at twenty-seven after the expenditure of a modest fortune. Are the emoluments of medicine as a profession sufficient to warrant this investment of time and money? Besides, it will exclude from the field some of the best minds which will adorn the future of the profession. Now, before you accuse me of desiring to lower the standard and to afflict a suffering public with incompetent physicians, please read carefully my remedy. First, let us establish in our colleges and scientific schools a three years course, scientific course, which a student can enter from the common schools and thus prepare for medical college in the same time that he now prepares for literary college, have this course to contain enough mathematics, physical, chemical and biological science, also language, to remove all the deficiencies of preliminary training, hinted at, in a previous part of this article, as existing now. Second, require a three year medical course of eight or nine months per annum. Being properly prepared, having sufficient familiarity with laboratory methods, he could accomplish more in three years than he does now in four. If, in the last year of this course, he enjoys a proper amount of clinical and bedside practice, he will come forth a thoroughly qualified physician, whose education is a truly scientific and practical one.

We have no right to demand of a physician a classical education unless it suits his pleasure and convenience.

I am glad to see that many colleges and universities are establishing a preparatory medical course, the graduates of which are being admitted to the second year of a four year medical course. I hope for the day when a rational plan like this will prevail.

THE NEW IOWA MEDICAL LAW.

It is with great pleasure that we are able to announce to the medical profession of Iowa that it now has the best medical law in the United States. Quackery of every kind must look elsewhere for its victims. Christian Science, Osteopathy, the Magnetic fraud, the traveling quack — all will be asked to move on or show good cause for tarrying with us.

As is usual in passing bills of so wide a scope it was found necessary to make a few compromises. The only compromise made that should have been defeated was that on an amendment introduced by Senator Blanchard, of Mahaska county, providing that those who had practiced for five consecutive years, three years of which shall have been in one locality, may continue their practice. This lets in a few frauds, but the doors are tightly closed behind them. The backbone of the bill, which provides that a diploma from a school recognized as in good standing, admits only to examination, went through unchanged, though Representative Porter, of Appanoose county, tried to kill it.

We succeeded in having the report of the committee amended so that the law will practically enforce itself. As reported by the committee the penalty was a fine of \$100 or less, and justices of the peace had jurisdiction. That meant an inert act. The report as changed provides a penalty of not less than \$300 and commitment until paid. Few will care to risk the consequences of violation. The district court only has jurisdiction. The medical student clause permits only those to practice under a preceptor who have had two courses of lectures in a recognized medical college. We give the bill in full as passed by the two houses :

Be It Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa :

SECTION I. The State Board of Medical Examiners shall consist of the physicians of the State Board of Health, and the Secretary of the Board of Health shall be secretary thereof. It shall hold regular meetings in May and November and special ones as may be necessary, due notice thereof being given, at which it shall discharge the duties contemplated by this chapter.

All examinations shall be in writing, each candidate for examination in any school of medicine being given the same set of

questions, covering anatomy, physiology, general chemistry, pathology, surgery and obstetrics. In materia medica, therapeutics, and the principles and practice of medicine, a set of questions shall be used corresponding to the school of medicine which the applicant desires to practice. The examination papers, when concluded, shall be marked upon a scale of one hundred, each candidate for examination first to pay to the secretary of the board a fee of twenty dollars therefor. The average required to pass shall be fixed by the board prior to the examination. Each applicant shall, upon obtaining an order for examination receive from the secretary a confidential number which he shall place upon his work when completed, so that the board in passing thereon shall not know by whom it was prepared. All matters connected therewith shall be filed with the secretary and preserved for five years as a part of the records of the board, during which time they shall be open to public inspection. If the examination is satisfactory to five members of the board, it shall issue its certificate, under its seal, signed by its president, secretary, and not less than three other members, who may, in the absence of the others, act as an examining board, and the different schools of medicine represented in the Board of Health shall be represented in said number. The certificate, while in force, shall confer upon the holder the right to practice medicine, surgery, and obstetrics, and be conclusive evidence thereof.

Graduates from legally authorized medical schools, when in the opinion of the board are of good standing, holding genuine diplomas therefrom, upon presentation of the same accompanied by a fee of five dollars, and such proof as may be required, touching the genuineness and ownership of the diploma and the character and standing of the school issuing it, shall be by the board granted certificates, signed as above provided, conferring the right to practice as under certificates issued upon examination.

In all examinations made, or proceedings had, pursuant to the provisions of this chapter, any member of the board may administer oaths and take testimony in any manner authorized by law. Anyone failing in his examination shall be entitled to a second one, within three months thereafter, without further fee. If any person shall by notice in writing apply to the secretary of the

board for an examination or a re-examination and it fails or neglects for three months thereafter to give him the same, he may, notwithstanding any provision of this chapter, practice medicine until the next regular meeting of the board without the required certificate.

SEC. 2. Every certificate issued under this chapter shall show whether it was granted upon examination or diploma, and the school of medicine the holder practices under. He shall, before engaging in the practice of medicine, file the same for record in the office of the recorder of the county in which he resides, who shall record it in a book provided for that purpose, which record shall be open to public inspection and for which service the recorder may charge a fee of fifty cents to be paid by the certificate holder. The same record must be made of the certificate in any county to which the holder may remove and in which he proposes to practice.

SEC. 3. The Board of Medical Examiners may refuse to grant a certificate to any person otherwise qualified, who is not of good moral character; and for like cause, or habitual intoxication, or upon satisfactory evidence by affidavit, or otherwise, that a certificate had been granted upon false and fraudulent statements as to graduation or length of practice, may revoke such certificate by an affirmative vote of at least five members of the board, which number shall include one or more members of the different schools of medicine represented in said board, nor shall the standing of a legally chartered medical college, from which a diploma may be presented, be questioned save by a like vote. After the revocation of a certificate the holder thereof shall not practice medicine, surgery, or obstetrics, in the state.

SEC. 4. Any person shall be held as practicing medicine, surgery, or obstetrics, or to be a physician within the meaning of this chapter, who shall publicly profess to be a physician, surgeon, or obstetrician, or assume the duties, or who shall make a practice of prescribing, or of prescribing and furnishing medicine for the sick, or who shall publicly profess to cure or heal; but it shall not be construed to prohibit students of medicine, surgery or obstetrics, who have had not less than two courses of lectures in a medical school of good standing, from prescribing under the supervision of preceptors, or gratuitous service in the case of emergency, nor to prevent the advertising, selling, or prescribing, natural mineral

waters flowing from wells or springs, nor shall it apply to surgeons of the United States army or navy, nor of the marine hospital service, nor to physicians or midwives who have obtained from the Board of Examiners a certificate, permitting them to practice medicine, surgery, or obstetrics, without a diploma from a medical school or examination by the board, nor to physicians as defined herein who have been in practice in this state for five consecutive years, three years of which shall have been in one locality, nor to filling prescriptions by a registered pharmacist, nor to the advertising and sale of patent or proprietary medicines.

SEC. 5. Any person who shall present to the board of medical examiners a fraudulent or false diploma, or one of which he is not the rightful owner, for the purpose of procuring a certificate as herein provided, or shall file, or attempt to file, with the recorder of any county in the state, the certificate of another as his own, or who shall falsely personate any one to whom a certificate has been granted by such board, or shall practice medicine, surgery, or obstetrics in the state without having first obtained and filed for record the certificate herein required and who is not embraced in any of the exceptions contained in this chapter, or who continues to practice medicine, surgery, or obstetrics after the revocation of his certificate, is guilty of a misdemeanor; and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than three hundred dollars and costs of prosecution, and shall stand committed to the county jail until such fine is paid; and whoever shall file or attempt to file with the recorder of any county in the state the certificate of another with the name of the party to whom it was granted or issued erased and the claimant's name inserted, or shall file or attempt to file with the Board of Medical Examiners any false or forged affidavit of identification, shall be guilty of forgery.

SEC. 6. Every physician practicing medicine, surgery, or obstetrics, or professing or attempting to treat, cure or heal diseases, ailments, or injuries, by any medicine, appliance, or method, who goes from place to place, or from house to house; or by circulars, letters, or advertisements, solicits persons to meet him for professional treatment at places other than his office at the place of his residence, shall be considered an itinerant physician; and any such itinerant physician shall, in addition to the certificate

elsewhere provided for in this chapter, procure from the State Board of Medical Examiners a license as an itinerant, for which he shall pay to the Treasurer of State for use of the state of Iowa the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars per annum. Upon payment of this sum the secretary shall issue to the applicant therefor a license to practice within the state, as an itinerant physician, for one year from the date thereof. The board may for satisfactory reasons refuse to issue such license, or may cancel such license upon satisfactory evidence of incompetency or gross immorality. Any person practicing medicine as an itinerant physician as herein defined without having procured such license shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than three hundred dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars and costs and shall be committed to the county jail until such fine is paid; *provided*, however, that nothing herein shall be construed to prevent any physician otherwise legally qualified from attending patients in any part of the state to whom he may be called in the regular course of business, or in consultation with other physicians.

SEC. 7. From and after January 1, 1899, all persons beginning the practice of medicine in the state of Iowa must submit to an examination as set forth in this chapter, and in addition thereto, shall present diplomas from medical colleges recognized as in good standing by the State Board of Medical Examiners, and all persons receiving their diplomas subsequent to January 1, 1899, shall present evidence of having attended four full courses of study of not less than twenty-six weeks each, no two of which shall have been given in any one year.

SEC. 8. Each member of the Board of Examiners shall receive out of the fund created by the payment of fees by applicants for examination, or certificates, the sum of eight dollars for each day and necessary traveling expenses for the time he is actually engaged in the discharge of his duties as a member of the board, and the secretary shall receive his necessary expenses incurred for services which cannot be performed at the capitol. Any balance of said funds remaining shall be turned over to the state treasurer for the use of the school fund.

IN THE SENATE.

March 23, 1897.

On motion of Senator Gorrell Senate file No. 37, a bill for an act to revise, amend and codify the statutes in relation to the practice of medicine, with report of committee recommending amendments, was taken up, considered and the report of the committee adopted.

The bill was read section by section for amendments.

Senator Gorrell moved to amend section 1, line 7, as follows: Insert after the word "obstetrics" the following: "In materia medica, therapeutics and the principles and practice of medicine, a set of questions shall be used corresponding to the school of medicine which the applicant desires to practice."

Adopted.

Senator Gorrell moved to amend the bill by striking out section 2.

Senator Gorrell moved to amend section 4, line 2, insert after the word "felony" the words "is incompetent or is grossly immoral"; also, in line 3, same section, insert after the word "state" the words "or upon satisfactory evidence by affidavit or otherwise that a certificate had been granted upon false and fraudulent statements as to graduation or length of practice."

Senator Perrin moved to amend the amendment by striking out of section 4, line 2, the words "who has been convicted of a felony, or is grossly immoral," and insert in lieu thereof the words "who is not of good moral character."

Adopted.

Senator Lothrop moved to amend the amendment by striking out the words "incompetent or."

Adopted.

The amendment as amended was adopted.

Senator Lothrop moved to amend section 4, line 3, by striking out the words "or for removal from this state."

Adopted.

Senator Blanchard moved to amend section 5 by inserting after the word "board," in the tenth line, the following: "Nor to physicians, as defined herein, who have been in practice in this state for five consecutive years, three years of which shall have been in one locality."

Senator Healy moved to amend the amendment by adding the words "nor to any person who may give massage treatment."

Senator Healy withdrew his amendment to the amendment and offered the following in lieu thereof: "Nor to any person who may practice massage, rubbing or manipulation, or any other mechanical treatment without the use of medicine."

Senator Healy offered the following substitute for the amendments: "Nor any person who only practices massage, rubbing or manipulation of the body."

Senator Gorrell moved to amend section 5 as follows: At the end of line 11, just after the word "medicines," strike out the words "by a registered pharmacist" and insert the same words after the word "perscriptions" in same line and section.

Senator Berry moved that the further consideration of section 5 with amendments be passed until to-morrow,

Carried.

Senator Gorrell moved to amend section 6 as follows: Insert after section 6, as section 6, after sections have been renumbered, the following: "Section 6. Every physician practicing medicine, surgery, or obstetrics, or professing or attempting to treat, cure, or heal diseases, ailments, or injuries, by any medicine, appliance or method, who goes from place to place, or from house to house; or by circulars, letters, or advertisements solicits persons to meet him for consultation or professional treatment at places other than his office at the place of his residence, shall be considered an itinerant physician; and any such itinerant physician shall, in addition to the certificate elsewhere provided for in this chapter, procure from the State Board of Medical Examiners a license as an itinerant, for which he shall pay to the secretary of said board, for the use of said board, the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars per annum. Upon payment of this sum the secretary shall issue to the applicant therefor a license to practice within the state, as an itinerant physician, for one year from the date thereof. The board may for satisfactory reasons refuse to issue such license, or may cancel such license upon satisfactory evidence of incompetency or gross immorality. Any person practicing medicine as an itinerant physician as herein defined without having procured such license, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and

upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than three hundred dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars and costs, and shall be committed to the county jail until such fine is paid ; provided, however, that nothing herein shall be construed to prevent any physician otherwise legally qualified from attending patients in any part of the state to whom he may be called in the regular course of business, or in consultation with other physicians."

Senator Penrose moved to amend the amendment by striking out the words "constitution or" in line 5.

Adopted.

Senator Carpenter moved that the further consideration of this bill be postponed until to-morrow.

Carried.

March 24, 1897.

Senate resumed consideration of Senate file No. 37. At the time of adjournment the amendment to section 5 by Senator Blanchard, and substitute by Senator Healy, was under consideration.

Passed over.

Senator Cheshire moved to amend section 14, line 5, after the word "obstetrics" insert the words "who have had not less than two courses of lectures in a medical school of good standing."

Adopted.

Senator Gorrell moved to amend section 1, lines 6 and 7, by striking out the words "materia medica, therapeutics and the principles and practice of medicine."

Adopted.

Senator Gorrell moved to amend section 7 as follows : Insert as section 7, after the sections have been renumbered, the following : "Section 7. From and after January 1, 1899, all persons beginning the practice of medicine in the state of Iowa must submit to an examination as set forth in this section, and in addition thereto shall present diplomas from medical colleges recognized as in good standing by the State Board of Medical Examiners, and all persons receiving their diplomas subsequent to January 1, 1899, shall present evidence of having attended four full courses of study of not less than twenty-six weeks each, no two of which shall have been given in any one year."

Adopted.

Senator Gorrell moved to amend section 7 as follows : In line 2, strike out the word "ten" and insert the word "eight" in lieu thereof ; also, in same section, line 3, just after the word "necessary" insert the word "travelling."

Senator Waterman moved to amend the amendment by striking out the word "eight" and insert the word "five."

On this a division was called for, and the amendment to the amendment was adopted.

Senator Allyn moved to reconsider the vote by which the amendment striking out the word "eight" and inserting the word "five" was adopted.

On this a division was called for and the motion to reconsider prevailed.

Senator Waterman withdrew the amendment.

Senator Waterman moved to amend the amendment by striking out the word "eight" and inserting the word "six" in lieu thereof.

On this a division was called for and the amendment to the amendment was lost.

The amendments were adopted.

Senator Blanchard called up amendment to section 5 and the amendment to the amendment by Senator Healy.

Senator Trewin raised the point of order that the amendment to the amendment was not germane and asked a division of the amendments.

The yeas and nays were called for on the substitute by Senator Healy, "nor to any person who only practices massage, rubbing or manipulation of the body."

On the question, "Shall the substitute be adopted?" the yeas were :

Senators Bell, Blanchard, Carpenter, Carroll, Downey, Ellison, Everall, Funk, Garst, Gilbertson, Harper, Healy, Lothrop, Mitchell, Penrose, Perrin, Pusey, Waterman — 18.

The nays were :

Senators Alexander, Allyn, Berry, Bonson, Byers, Carney, Cheshire, Craig, Druet, Eaton, Ellis, Ericson, Gorrell, Harriman, Henderson, Hipwell, Hobart, Hospers, Hotchkiss, Hurst, Phelps, Rank, Riggen, Rowen, Sargent, Trewin, Upton — 27.

Absent or not voting :

Senators Junkin, Kilburn, Lehfeldt, Palmer, Young — 5.

The substitute was lost.

On the amendment by Senator Blanchard, inserting after the word "board," in the tenth line, the following : "Nor to physicians, as defined herein, who have been in practice in this state for five consecutive years, three years of which shall have been in one locality," a division was called for and the amendment was adopted.

Senator Mitchell moved to amend section 1, by inserting after the word "practice," in amendment to section 1, line 7, page 16, Journal of March 23d, the words "but persons practicing massage, rubbing or manipulation, without the use of medicine, shall be required to pass a satisfactory examination in anatomy, physiology and hygiene only."

On this a division was called for and the amendment was lost.

Senator Perrin moved to amend section 6, line 3, by changing comma to semicolon after the word "method" and insert "except physicians who treat cases of hernia and receive no payment until cure is effected."

Senator Waterman moved to amend the amendment as follows : Insert after the word "hernia" the words "heart failure."

Lost.

The amendment was lost.

Senator Cheshire moved to amend section 5 of the bill, as renumbered, by adding the words "and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than three hundred dollars and costs of prosecution, and shall stand committed to the county jail until such fine is paid."

Adopted.

Senator Gorrell called up amendment to section 5 passed over from yesterday, which was as follows : At the end of line 11, just after the word "medicines," strike out the words "by a registered pharmacist" and insert the same words after the word "prescriptions" in same line and section.

Adopted.

Senator Gorrell called up amendments to section 6, laid over from yesterday, as follows : Insert after section 6, as section 6, after sections have been renumbered, the following : "Section 6.

Every physician practicing medicine, surgery, or obstetrics, or professing or attempting to treat, cure or heal diseases, ailments, or injuries, by any medicine, appliance or method, who goes from place to place, or from house to house ; or by circulars, letters, or advertisements solicits persons to meet him for consultation or professional treatment at places other than his office at the place of his residence, shall be considered an itinerant physician ; and any such itinerant physician shall, in addition to the certificate elsewhere provided for in this chapter, procure from the State Board of Medical Examiners a license as an itinerant, for which he shall pay to the secretary of said board, for the use of said board, the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars per annum. Upon payment of this sum the secretary shall issue to the applicant therefor a license to practice within the state, as an itinerant physician, for one year from the date thereof. The board may for satisfactory reasons refuse to issue such license, or may cancel such license upon satisfactory evidence of incompetency or gross immorality. Any person practicing medicine as an itinerant physician as herein defined without having procured such license, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than three hundred dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars and costs, and shall be committed to the county jail until such fine is paid ; provided, however, that nothing herein shall be construed to prevent any physician otherwise legally qualified from attending patients in any part of the state to whom he may be called in the regular course of business, or in consultation with other physicians."

Senator Penrose moved to amend the amendment by striking out the words "consultation or" in line 5.

Adopted.

Senator Carney moved to amend the amendment to section 6, line 10, by striking out the words "for the use of said board."

Adopted.

Senator Healy moved to amend the amendment to section 6, next to last line, by inserting after the word "business" the words "to meet patients or to treat them professionally."

Lost.

On the adoption of the amendment as amended a division was called for and the section was adopted.

Senator Gorrell moved to amend the bill by renumbering the sections consecutively.

Adopted.

Senator Gorrell moved to amend the bill as follows: Strike out all marginal numbers, reference numbers at end of sections and all underscoring.

Adopted.

Senator Cheshire moved to amend the title of the bill by adding the words "of Title XII."

Adopted.

Senator Gorrell moved that the rule be suspended, and that the bill be considered engrossed and the reading just had be the third reading, which motion prevailed.

On the question, "Shall the bill pass?" the yeas were:

Senators Alexander, Allyn, Bell, Berry, Blanchard, Bonson, Byers, Carney, Carroll, Cheshire, Craig, Druet, Ellis, Ericson, Everall, Funk, Garst, Gilbertson, Gorrell, Harper, Harriman, Healy, Henderson, Hobart, Hospers, Hotchkiss, Junkin, Lothrop, Penrose, Perrin, Phelps, Pusey, Ranck, Riggen, Rowen, Sargent, Trewin, Upton, Waterman — 39.

The nays were:

Senators Carpenter and Mitchell — 2.

Absent or not voting:

Senators Downey, Eaton, Ellison, Hipwell, Hurst, Kilburn, Lehfeldt, Palmer, Young — 9.

The bill having received a constitutional majority was declared to have passed the Senate and the title agreed to.

IN THE HOUSE.

March 26, 1897.

Mr. Bowen, from the Committee on Public Health, submitted the following report:

MR. SPEAKER,—Your Committee on Public Health, to whom was referred Senate file No. 37, a bill for an act to revise, amend and codify the statutes in relation to the public health, beg leave to report that they have had the same under consideration and have instructed me to report the same back to the House with the recommendation that the same do pass.

D. H. BOWEN, *Chairman.*

Ordered passed on file.

Senate file No. 37, a bill for an act to revise, amend and codify the statutes in relation to the practice of medicine, with report of committee recommending passage was taken up, considered and the report of the committee adopted.

Mr. Power offered the following amendment : In line 11, section 5 of the Black Code, strike out the word "the" and insert in lieu thereof the words "to the advertising and."

Adopted.

Mr. Power offered the following amendment and moved its adoption : Amend section 6 by inserting after the word "immorality" the words "but a person who goes from house to house, or place to place, selling and advertising patent or proprietary medicines, who makes no profession of being a physician, or to make a diagnosis of diseases, or to prescribe for the sick, is not an itinerant physician."

Mr. Klemme demanded a roll call on the adoption of this amendment, which resulted as follows :

On the question, "Shall the amendment be adopted?" the yeas were :

Messrs. Allen, Baker, Brady, Brighton, Byington, Chapman, Classen, Cook, Crow, Edwards, Frazee, Frink, Garner, Good, Gurley, Hazen, Hendershot, Hinkhouse, Hunt, Huntley, Jackson, Lambert, McDowell, McQuin, Manahan, Marti, Miller of Cherokee, Morrison of Grundy, Morrison of Keokuk, Nietert, Nolan, Porter, Power, Putnam, Scott, Spaulding, St. John, Van Houten, Williams, Wilson — 40.

The nays were :

Messrs. Bailey, Bell, Bird, Bowen, Clark, Cornwall, Davis, Doubleday, Dowell, Evans, Finch, Funk, Grote, Haugen, Hinman, Jay, Johnson of Webster, Johnston of Franklin, Klemme, Ladd, Lauder, Lavender, Loomis, Lowry, McAchran, McArthur, McDonald, McNulty, Martin, Mayne, Merriam, Miller of Buena Vista, Mullie, Perrott, Potter, Prentis, Ray, Reed, Smith, Sullivan, Thompson, Tibbitts, Weaver, Wells, Wheeler, Whelan, Wood, Mr. Speaker — 48.

Absent or not voting :

Messrs. Brant, Brinton, Early, Griswold, Hauger, Hayes,

Miller of Warren, Parker, Temple, Voelker, Watters, Whittier — 12.

So the amendment was lost.

Mr. Morrison, of Keokuk, offered the following amendment and moved its adoption : Amend section 6 of Senate bill, line 10, by striking out the words "to secretary of said board for the use of said board" and insert in lieu thereof the words "to the treasurer of state for use of the state of Iowa."

Adopted.

Mr. Allen moved to amend section 6 of Senate bill by striking out the words "two hundred and fifty" and substitute therefor the words "one hundred."

Messrs. Allen and Mayne called for the yeas and nays on this amendment, which resulted as follows :

On the question, "Shall the amendment be adopted?" the yeas were :

Messrs. Allen, Baker, Brighton, Chapman, Crow, Edwards, Garner, Gurley, Hazen, Hinkhouse, Hunt, Huntley, Jackson, McDonald, McDowell, McQuinn, Perrott, Scott, Spaulding, St. John, Williams — 21.

The nays were :

Messrs. Bailey, Bell, Bowen, Brady, Byington, Clark, Classen, Cook, Cornwall, Davis, Doubleday, Dowell, Early, Evans, Frink, Funk, Griswold, Grote, Haugen, Hauger, Hendershot, Hinman, Jay, Johnston of Franklin, Klemme, Ladd, Lauder, Lavender, Lowry, McAchran, McNulty, Manahan, Marti, Martin, Mayne, Merriam, Miller of Buena Vista, Miller of Cherokee, Miller of Warren, Morrison of Grundy, Morrison of Keokuk, Mullin, Nietert, Parker, Porter, Potter, Prentis, Putnam, Ray, Reed, Smith, Sullivan, Thompson, Tibbitts, Van Houten, Watters, Weaver, Wells, Wheeler, Wheelan, Williams, Wood, Mr. Speaker — 63.

Absent or not voting :

Messrs. Bird, Brant, Brinton, Finch, Frazee, Good, Hayes, Johnson of Webster, Lambert, Loomis, McArthur, Nolan, Power, Temple, Voelker, Whittier — 16.

So the amendment was lost.

Mr. Funk moved to amend section 7, line 3, by striking out the word "section" and substituting therefor the word "chapter." Adopted.

Mr. Jackson offered the following amendment and moved its adoption: Amend section 6 of the Senate bill by adding: "Nor to the representatives of any infirmary, sanitarium, or hospital located in this state, and whose staff or medical officers are legally qualified and licensed physicians and residents of the state."

Lost.

Mr. Porter offered the following amendment and moved its adoption: Amend section 7, as adopted by the Senate, by striking out the words "and in addition thereto" and insert the word "or" in lieu thereof.

Lost.

Mr. McDowell moved to amend line 2, section 8, of the Senate bill, striking out the word "eight" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "five."

The yeas and nays were demanded, resulting as follows:

On the question, "Shall the amendment prevail?" the yeas were:

Messrs. Bell, Bird, Brighton, Chapman, Clark, Doubleday, Frazee, Hazen, Hinkhouse, Hinman, Hunt, Jackson, Klemme, McDonald, McDowell, McQuin, Manahan, Marti, Scott, Smith, Tibbitts, Van Houten, Watters, Weaver, Wilson — 25.

The nays were:

Messrs. Allen, Bailey, Bowen, Brady, Brinton, Classen, Cook, Cornwall, Davis, Dowell, Evans, Frink, Funk, Good, Griswold, Grote, Hauger, Hendershot, Jay, Johnson of Webster, Johnston, of Franklin, Ladd, Lauder, Lavender, Loomis, Lowry, McAchran, McArthur, McNulty, Martin, Mayne, Merriam, Miller of Buena Vista, Miller of Cherokee, Miller of Warren, Morrison of Grundy, Morrison of Keokuk, Mullin, Nietert, Parker, Potter, Prentis, Putnam, Ray, Reed, St. John, Sullivan, Temple, Thompson, Wells, Wheeler, Whelan, Williams, Wood, Mr. Speaker — 55.

Absent or not voting:

Messrs. Baker, Brant, Byington, Crow, Early, Edwards, Finch, Garner, Gurley, Haugen, Hayes, Huntley, Lambert, Nolan, Perrott, Porter, Power, Spaulding, Voelker, Whittier — 20.

So the amendment was lost.

Mr. Garner moved the adoption of the following amendment : Amend section 7, page 523, by striking out all after the word "board," in line 4, up to and including the word "capitol" and insert the following : "and the secretary shall receive his necessary expenses incurred for services which cannot be performed at the capitol."

Adopted.

Mr. McDonald moved the previous question which was put and carried.

Mr. Bowen moved that the rule be suspended and that the bill be considered engrossed and read a third time now, which motion prevailed, and the bill was read a third time.

On the question, "Shall the bill pass?" the yeas were :

Messrs. Allen, Bailey, Bell, Bird, Bowen, Brady, Brighton, Brinton, Byington, Chapman, Clark, Classen, Cook, Cornwall, Davis, Doubleday, Dowell, Evans, Finch, Frink, Funk, Garner, Good, Griswold, Grote, Haugen, Hauger, Hendershot, Hinkhouse, Hinman, Hunt, Jackson, Jay, Johnson of Webster, Johnston of Franklin, Klemme, Ladd, Lambert, Lauder, Lavender, Loomis, McAchran, McArthur, McDonald, McDowell, McNulty, McQuin, Manahan, Marti, Martin, Mayne, Merriam, Miller of Buena Vista, Miller of Cherokee, Miller of Warren, Morrison of Grundy, Morrison of Keokuk, Mullin, Nietert, Nolan, Parker, Perrott, Porter, Potter, Prentiss, Putnam, Ray, Reed, Scott, Smith, Spaulding, St. John, Sullivan, Thompson, Tibbitts, Van Houten, Voelker, Watters, Wells, Wheeler, Whelan, Williams, Wilson, Wood, Mr. Speaker — 85.

The nays were :

Messrs. Edwards, Frazee, Hazen, Huntley, Power — 5.

Absent or not voting :

Messrs. Baker, Brant, Crow, Early, Gurley, Hayes, Lowry, Temple, Weaver, Whittier — 10.

So the bill passed and the title was agreed to.

NEUROLOGY AND MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

UNDER THE CHARGE OF

M. N. VOLDENG, M. D., *Des Moines, Iowa.*

CLINICAL NOTES.

Differential Diagnosis between Diabetes Mellitus Decipiens and Tabis Dorsalis Incipiens.— Male patient, aged 44 years, complained of having suffered from severe pains in legs for several months. Further examination revealed the existence of typical "girdle pain" and the absence of knee reflexes. Functions of the bladder, rectum and generative organs, intact. Pupillary reaction normal, as was also the fundus of both eyes. Muscular strength good, no sign of atrophy. Amount of urine voided in twenty-four hours normal, but contained about 8 per cent of sugar. The presence of sugar in the urine and the continued absence of ocular changes were the points upon which the diagnosis of diabetic neuritis seemed justifiable.

A Case of Brown-Sequard's One-sided Lesion of the Spinal Cord.

— A stab from a knife at the level of the third dorsal vertebra had brought on immediate paralysis of the right leg. Complete motor paralysis with exaggerated knee reflexes and retained sensibility were present on the right side. Left leg analgesic. The wound healed promptly and was followed by rapid improvement of all symptoms referable to the right side, while the sensory anomalies on the left side remained stationary. Eight weeks after the injury the following symptoms were present: Slight paresis of the right leg, increased right plantar reflex, right epigastric reflex almost absent, no trophic disturbance. Sensibility in right sole of foot diminished, thermo anæsthesia on the left side from the ninth dorsal vertebra down, the analgesia in the left leg remained stationary.

Locomotor Ataxia accompanied by Muscular Atrophy.— Day laborer, 28 years old, began complaining about eighteen months ago. For the past five months patient had been under syphilitic treatment, consisting of mercurial inunctions four times weekly. This was followed by weakness and marked atrophy of the extensors of the right foot. The affected muscles showed partial

reaction of degeneration. The atrophy in this case was thought to be due to a peripheral neuritis, brought on by the extensive use of mercury, or possibly by an accidental injury to the peroneal nerve, the position of the nerve in this case being unusually superficial.

OPHTHALMOLOGY AND OTOTOLOGY.

UNDER THE CHARGE OF

A. R. AMOS, M. D., *Des Moines, Iowa.*

PROGRESS OF OPHTHALMOLOGY AND OTOTOLOGY.

Hypertrophic Conjunctivitis, following Follicular Inflammation, Operated by Noyes' Expression Forceps.—The patient was a young man, a farmer of large and rather portly stature, with a marked tendency to phlegmatic temperament. The lymphoid tissue of the lids was extensively infiltrated and it was believed to be a case very suitable for the expressive treatment. This was undertaken under ether anæsthesia, at Mercy Hospital, early in December last. Much succulent material was removed from the follicles and the patient put in bed with ice compresses for three days.

For a period of four weeks following this the blue stone was employed daily, and for a briefer period following, less frequently. The left eye was much worse than the right, the latter having come under treatment at a much earlier period in the course of the inflammation, and was much less rebellious to treatment. Several folds of mucous membrane were removed from the left conjunctival sac with scissors.

A month ago the patient was ordered an eye lotion of zinc chloride (2 gr. to 3i) and returns now when the palpebral conjunctiva of the left eye is found red, much thickened, dense and inelastic. The succulence has been replaced by formed elements of an epithelioid character. It is not probable that this condition will terminate in fibrous connective tissue formation, but will either disappear gradually by absorption or remain as a chronic thickening of the epithelial structure.

Active interference at the present time will not be contemplated. The patient was ordered a lotion of acid boric, and advised to return in one month.

Prolapse, or Inward Displacement, of the palatal arches and tonsil, is of infrequent occurrence ; in fact, so rarely does it occur that there would appear to be no mention made of such a condition in the literature of the subject. Hypertrophic tonsilitis often causes a displacement of the palatal arches into the pharynx where these are adherent to the surface of the tonsil, but this frequent condition must not be confused with simple prolapse without enlargement of the tonsil.

These folds appear to be held in their outwardly arched position by the connection between their outer surface and the inner surface of the constrictor superioris of the pharynx. During deglutition contraction of the palato-glossus and palato-pharyngeus muscles which are enclosed within the mucous membrane which forms these arches, with simultaneous contraction of the superior constrictor, causes the arches to approach those of the opposite side of the pharynx, but the moment the effort at deglutition is passed and the muscles relaxed the span of the arches is again widened. This widening when the muscles are at rest would appear to depend upon the connection between the constrictors and the outer lying bony processes, as the styloid process of the temporal bone through the medium of elastic tissue and smaller muscular bundles, as the stylo-glossus, and stylo-hyoideus muscles. In a displacement inwards of the palatal arches there must, therefore, be a separation of the arches and the tonsil from the pharyngeal aponeurosis.

A case of this character has been for some time under my care. It occurs in an adult male, and is confined to the right side. The anterior and posterior palatal arch of this side hangs somewhat loosely almost in a line with the uvula. The tonsil, slightly enlarged, is drawn inward and occupies its usual position between the arches. At first I took it for an ordinary hypertrophy of the tonsil dragging the folds inward with it, but on closer examination I was struck by the apparent relaxation of the mucous folds of the arches so unlike that usually found in tonsillar hypertrophy, when they are drawn tightly over the enlarged gland.

Pressing an instrument against the protruding surface, I found that it could be easily displaced outwards to its natural position. The fingers were placed on the outer side of the neck opposite the tonsil and pressure simultaneously made on the inner surface. The tumor went back easily without protruding the wall on the outside. A probe was then passed behind the anterior fold and sunk to a considerable depth behind the tonsil. It was found that the tonsil was quite movable and could be held between the blades of a forcep, and moved inwards or outwards with but little resistance.

Rapid Recovery from acute otitis media suppurativa with mastoid complication, following opening of the mastoid antrum :

Master H., aged 8 years, had been suffering for about six weeks with extensive ear discharge. The origin of the attack appeared to be adenoid vegetations in the vault of the pharynx. These were removed and active treatment employed for the cure of the middle-ear discharge. Notwithstanding this the pus continued to flow without abatement in quantity too great to come entirely from the middle meatus. It was assumed that this excess was furnished by the mastoid antrum, although we had no direct evidence that such was the case. The pus was thick, yellow, and filled with micrococci, but almost odorless, as pus usually is from acute processes. On the fifth or sixth day following the adenoid operation the boy was brought to the office presenting an acute swelling over the mastoid process. The skin was red ; there was tenderness on slight pressure ; the auricle protruded almost to lopping ; he complained of but little pain ; temperature, 100 ; pulse, 98. The discharge still continued abundant.

It was decided to open the mastoid antrum, and gaining the reluctant consent of the patient this was accomplished the next day at Cottage Hospital, with the assistance of Dr. Smouse. The periosteum and subperiosteal tissue was deeply infiltrated, almost necrotic, but the bone was only slightly or not at all softened. The infection had probably worked to the surface through the squamo-mastoid suture. But little pus escaped, which was probably accounted for by the freedom with which it flowed from the meatus. A stream of sublimate solution was passed into the antrum which appeared at the meatus. An iodoform dressing was applied and allowed to remain forty-eight hours. When dressed

at the end of that time, only a trifle of pus was found on the gauze in the meatus, while the mastoid dressing was but slightly soiled, principally with blood. At the second dressing, on the fourth day, the middle ear, as well as the sinus into the antrum, was found to be perfectly dry, and at the end of the week the bone sinus was closed. The skin wound closed in a few days and no pus has appeared since. There was no pus from either the meatus or the sinus after the second day. Two weeks after operation the lad was attending school.

PHYSICIANS' AND LAWYERS' FEES.

An interesting case is on trial in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. By the testimony of a physician a plaintiff secured \$6,000 damages for injury received in an accident. The lawyers took \$3,000. The physician got nothing, and is now suing the lawyers for his fee, and each of the legal lights insists that the doctor's fee should come out of the other fellow's share.

A similar instance, barring the suit, occurred in this city. Not long ago a physician made affidavit to the serious injuries received by the plaintiff, and when summoned to court spent a day in answering useful and useless questions of the opposing lawyers, for the munificent fee of \$1.60, expert testimony not being allowed.

The finding in the case was decided by the doctor's testimony, and verdict with \$6,000 damages given. Of this the lawyer took \$3,000, and the modest claim of the doctor for \$50 is yet unpaid.

There is too little consideration shown the medical profession by the legal. Should we desire their advice a retainer is demanded, while they feel entirely at liberty to take our time, utilize our records, and profit by our experience and advice with no thought of payment. It is for the good of our patient, you know; and we have knowledge of a case where a lawyer charged in his bill \$25 for time spent in consulting a physician relative to the case, and yet declined to pay the doctor an office fee of \$5.

Some one will yet arise in the ranks of the medical profession who will dare to say — "Five dollars, please, if you desire my advice in this case, and fifty if I am called to court." — *The Atlantic Medical Weekly*.

IOWA MEDICAL JOURNAL.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL

Devoted to the Interests of the Iowa Profession.

Subscription, \$2.00 per year, in advance.

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MARCH, 1897.

No. 3.

The medical profession has on very short notice demonstrated its power in politics. We were compelled to take the legislature as we found it, without having any special voice in its election. **Our Power in Politics.** In spite of this we have by a very incomplete organization been able to put through the most radical medical bill in the United States. So far as congressional districts are concerned our organization is complete. But many counties have not yet reported an organization.

At the Marshalltown meeting we will perfect plans for a most thorough organization of the medical profession of the state. The history of the present medical bill shows the power of organization and of persistent effort on the part of a few. It also demonstrates the usefulness and the necessity for a state medical journal which represents the sentiments and the interests of the profession of the state. Without THE JOURNAL we could have done nothing.

The history of this bill is as follows :

Last August we presented in THE JOURNAL an address delivered by Dr. D. Macrae, of Council Bluffs, when he was president of the State Medical Society. This was the first gun fired. Since then the bill has been drawn and vigorously pushed to its final passage.

THE JOURNAL took upon itself the responsibility of putting the recommendations of Dr. Macrae into effect.

We asked Dr. Macrae to act as state chairman and the editor of THE JOURNAL to act as state secretary. Both Dr. Macrae and the editor are very modest and unassuming men, but we had no difficulty in persuading either that it was the thing to do.

Next we asked Drs. Snook of Fairfield, Fairchild of Clinton, Will of Eagle Grove, Ainsworth of West Union, Getz of Marshalltown, Brockman of Ottumwa, Smouse of Des Moines, Barnes of Creston, Folsom of Denison and Warnock of Battle Creek, to assume the positions of chairmen in their respective congressional districts. They accepted, and it is to the united efforts of these men that the present medical law is an accomplished fact.

These congressional chairmen each appointed a county chairman and secretary in each county in his congressional district. Thus a body of men very much in earnest, and thoroughly in touch with each other, began and kept up an assault all along the line.

The present medical law was compiled from the various medical laws of the United States. We read carefully all the laws of the states and selected those points that seemed adapted to our present needs. These were arranged in order and presented to a few medical friends in Des Moines for consideration.

Next the bill was discussed in Polk County Medical Society.

On the 14th of January a meeting of representative physicians of the state was held at the Savery House, Des Moines. Physicians were present from various portions of the state. The bill was further amended and a committee appointed to confer with the State Board of Health and with the Senate and House committees.

The bill was then turned over to the committees of the two houses, who amended it and presented it to the Senate. It then went to the House and was but slightly changed.

The history of this bill proves what has often been asserted — that the medical profession can have anything it asks for. There was the combined opposition of all the newspapers of Des Moines and throughout the state, Christian Science, Osteopathy, and all other forms of quackery to be overcome. The strength of the medical profession was asserted and all opposition defeated.

We had 6,000 copies of a letter sent to the physicians of the state. These were signed and sent as personal letters to the members from their home districts. The two houses were literally flooded with the letters. This was the one stroke of the campaign that told more than all others. The entire expense of the cam-

paign was carried on by THE JOURNAL and no one was asked for a cent. Finally our enterprising friends of the Southwestern Medical Society sent us \$50.00 to use where it would do the most good. This was a free-will offering and contributed materially to the success of the cause.

If the medical profession wants anything, let them ask for it. If it is reasonable we can assure them it can be had.

Now one personal word.

It has been thoroughly demonstrated what our home JOURNAL can do for us. If we want to hold what we have, or to get anything more in the future, we must have THE JOURNAL to unite all interests and push the cause. Experience may show that amendments are needed. We can get them just as easily as we got the law. If you are not now supporting THE JOURNAL, Doctor, do you not think you should? It is the greatest professional power in the state with which to accomplish our ends in matters of the kind just brought to a successful issue.

That there is one too many medical colleges in
Snide Medical the state of Iowa has just been evidenced by the
Colleges. graduation of a class from a medical college at

Des Moines. Until the hour had almost arrived for examinations to begin, it was believed by us that the school was one that, although it needed some changes to bring it up to grade, would graduate its class upon merit alone. When it came our turn to examine the graduating class we were told to "Go over and write the questions on the black-board and go home and turn the class over to the janitor." *Shades of Hippocrates! Turn the class over to the janitor for examination!* We found upon investigation that this was being done by most of the members of the faculty. We, however, refused the suggestion and remained with the class from 9 A. M. until noon, when all had completed their papers. We found also upon inquiry that the most flagrant cheating had been indulged by members of the class by this system. Books had been used, papers had been passed through holes in the wall to those in the examination room and notes freely handed from one to another, and that those being examined went out and in from the room at will.

Many of the best students came to us and complained that the sluggards in the class would pass better examinations than they would because of the cheating indulged in. The results showed that their surmises were correct. At a faculty meeting afterward, Dr. E. H. Hazen took the floor and protested against the turning over of the class to the janitor for examination, because the better class of students, who would not cheat, objected to the method.

A protest has been filed with the State Board of Medical Examiners against the recognition of the diplomas and demanding examination by the board.

Little pretense has been made to the maintenance of order or of common decency in the school.

About one month before commencement one of the ladies,— who was a lady in every sense of the word,— and one of the gentlemen, who one month later carried off the class honors at graduation, incurred the displeasure of some of the ruffians in the class. In consequence of this there appeared upon the black-board the following vulgar prescription :

```

*.....*
:      R      :
:      Miss Y (a lady of the class).      :
:      Mr. X (a gentleman of the class).   :
:      M.      :
:      SIG.: One screw every three hours.  :
*.....*
```

(We had thought to withhold this prescription owing to its extreme vulgarity, but we believe it our duty to show the condition exactly as it exists, and let each physician judge for himself as to the justness of the protest filed.)

This obscene prescription was permitted to remain before the class for a time.

About the same time one of the professors had left a picture of a male on the black-board, showing the method of bandaging the penis. This was, of course, very proper, but one of the boys drew the picture of a woman just in front of the bandaged male organ.

In the chemical laboratory, when analyses of urine were being made, a member of the graduating class made obscene remarks

in the presence of ladies, which were overheard by the instructor.

The professor of chemistry made vigorous complaints of the language and conduct of the fellow at a faculty meeting a few days later.

The offending parties were found out, brought up, "expelled," and readmitted in two weeks, and one of them graduated and given a certificate of good moral character within one month. The ladies of the class complained of such vile treatment, and in consequence the *ladies themselves were expelled*.

That is, it was resolved that no ladies be hereafter admitted to the school and that those who are now in the junior and freshman years be refused permission to finish their courses. It is but just to say that Dr. Schiltz, Dr. Hazen, Dr. Scott, Dr. Smouse and the writer refused to be parties to the disgraceful proceedings. They maintained that women should be admitted if they chose to come, and that order and decency be maintained. They were out-voted.

This vote carries with it a bid to the boys for disorder and indecency that is not permissible even among decent males. Think of graduating a physician who indulges in the gross immorality implied in the specimens above referred to, and of the character and standing of a school that would turn him loose upon the virtuous homes of the state !

The charter of the institution should be forthwith revoked. And yet, the Iowa College of Physicians and Surgeons is the medical department of a Christian institution ! God forbid !

And if the medical department is a sample of the morals of the university, God pity Drake University.

"No chain is stronger than its weakest link."

We believe that the doors of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of Des Moines, have been permanently closed, for the following reasons :

Drake University cannot afford to continue the relations existing between the department and itself.

The better class of students, those opposed to indecency and immorality, will go elsewhere.

The school is in doubtful standing with the State Board of Medical Examiners and is liable to be thrown out at the next meeting of the board in May.

The self-respecting members of the faculty will retire from the staff.

Who are the faculty?

In our next issue we will give the names of those remaining in it, and give them the benefit of any honor that may be connected therewith.

Senator Healy, of Fort Dodge, led the fight against the medical bill, opposing it with great vigor on nearly every vital point. He was very determined in his efforts for Osteopathy, though he dared not use the word Osteopathy. He tried it by subterfuge; using such harmless terms as, "massage," "manipulation," "rubbing," etc. He was defeated 18 to 27.

This was the final test of Osteopathy and their friends abandoned the attempt.

Those who made the greatest efforts to defeat the bill in the Senate were: Healy, Funk, Lothrop, Blanchard, Mitchell, Penrose, Carpenter and Harper.

Pusey, the great champion of Osteopathy last year, said nothing but voted for the Osteopaths. Junkin dodged; he was present but avoided voting.

Among those in the Senate doing good work for the bill were Senators Cheshire, Trewin, Berry, Palmer, Gorrell, Druet and Rikken.

In the Senate the final vote was 39 to 2.

The opposition was not great in the House. The
In the House. Osteopaths were killed so dead in the Senate that they did not appear at all in the House.

Drs. Bowen, Prentiss, Lauder and Davis had done such efficient work before the bill was called that they had almost the entire House converted to their side.

Representative Mayne of Kossuth backed the medical men with great skill and energy. Funk of Hardin, and many others, took the sound position that nothing but qualifications should be recognized.

The strength of the measure in the House is shown by the final vote—85 to 5.

A few of our friends, especially from Linn and Cherokee, thought our attempt to pass a bill at the present session was ill advised, and that the bill had no backing. Before the bill was called in the Senate it had almost the unanimous support of the medical profession of the state.

We desire to express our sincere thanks to the members of the congressional committee, to the county chairmen and secretaries of the various counties, and to the members of the profession throughout the state for the effort they put forth in the interest of higher medical education and the dignity and standing of the medical profession in Iowa.

STATE NEWS.

The medical commencement of the University at Iowa City occurred March 17th, at which time a class of sixty was graduated. The exercises were held at the opera house. The annual address was delivered by ex-Governor Larrabee. The graduates were: Herman Joseph Whitehead, Marshalltown; Dell E. Williams, Independence; George Edgar Williams, Mt. Pleasant; Ellsworth Wilson, D. V. M., Millersburg; Maurice Edward Wilson, D. V. M., Estherville; Walter Nelson Wright, Oskaloosa; George Lewis Wyckoff, Urbana; Charles Blackstone Adams, D. V. S., Chapin; Lowell Edward Allen, Northcote, Minn.; Charles Alfred Anderson, Omaha, Neb.; Walter Scott Bell, B. S., Oskaloosa; William Joseph Birkofer, Luverne; Walter Scott Butterbaugh, Iowa City; Victor Warren Byrnes, Iowa City; Charles Sydney Cilley, What Cheer; George Alvin Clauser, B. S., Iowa City; John Wesley Cunningham, Letts; Henry E. Day, Hampton; George Edward Decker, B. S., Davenport; Conrad DeJong, Jr., A. B., Orange City; Joseph Pence Denison, Clarion; Joshua A. Downs, Wyoming; Avington A. Edgington, Avoca; Paul Oscar Esbjorn, A. B., Rock Island, Ill.; Henry Lawrence Fobes, Lake City; Charles Schaeffer Grant, Iowa City; Eli Grimes, Des Moines; Raymond Lochary Hart, Fairfield, Neb.; Burton Harrington, York Center; Will L. Hearst, Ph. B., Cedar Falls; Edgar Brenton Henderson, Indianola; Henry F. Hewitt, Waterloo; Etta E. Hewitt, Waterloo; James McPherson Howe, Moscow;

Elton Maynrat Johnson, Iowa City ; William LeRoy Kenney, Creston ; Fred Wilbert Keehl, Battle Creek ; John Ezra King, D. V. S., Anamosa ; John Leonard Klein, Iowa City ; Edward Henry Knittle, Maquoketa ; William Edwin Lyon, Brighton ; James Gregg McAlvin, Ph. B., Cedar Falls ; George William May, Cascade ; James Harvey Mettlen, D. V. S., Wayne, Neb. ; William Wright Milligan, Linton ; Robert Crichton Molison, D. V. S., Hoprig ; Paul O'Nerall, Church Ferry, N. D. ; Chester Walter Packard, Ellis ; Dilly Nelson Pattison, Oelwein ; Gilbert Leroy Pray, Webster City ; James Wilson Robinson, Selection ; James Levi Scripture, Dubuque ; Jacob Michael Smittle, Grand Junction ; Harry D. Spencer, Rolfe ; Orris Ferry Starr, Sheldon ; John Gustaf Swenson, Moline, Ill. ; William Harold Townsend, Lehigh ; Clarence Van Epps, B. S., Low Moor ; Anthony H. Vorwerk, Burlington ; John Charles Whitacre, Iowa City.

The medical schools of Keokuk have held their annual commencement exercises and have turned out a class of one hundred and nine graduates. Of these the College of Physicians and Surgeons had sixty-one and the Keokuk Medical College forty-eight. This was the fifty-second annual commencement of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and the seventh annual commencement of the Keokuk Medical College. The doctorate address for the College of Physicians and Surgeons was delivered by Prof. John B. De Motte, of Philadelphia ; and for the Keokuk Medical College by Prof. Luman C. Ingersoll.

The list of graduates of the College of Physicians and Surgeons is as follows :

Elmer A. Bare, Indianola, Ia.	J. F. Dawson, Coffeyville, Mo.
Emma M. Bare, Indianola, Ia.	Georgiana Devilbliss, Lowell, Ia.
Jessie E. Bedford, Kelley, Mich.	C. H. Dehm, Quincy, Ill.
D. A. Callahan, Farley, Ia.	E. W. Elliott, Jacksonville, Ill.
B. F. Campbell, Keokuk, Ia.	C. O. Free, East Peru, Ia.
Christina S. Clegg, Cotter, Ia.	L. T. Gorsuch, Cincinnati, Ia.
C. W. Corrill, Lockport, Ill.	A. B. Hughes, Keokuk, Ia.
J. E. Crouch, Knoxville, Ia.	E. O. Hanson, Hirondelle, Ia.
C. C. Cochran, Keokuk, Ia.	W. F. Harvey, Rushville, Ill.
A. L. Davis, Granger, Mo.	W. T. Hervey, Salina, Kan.
Jetho Davis, Carthage, Ill.	C. R. Hecox, Bowen, Ill.

J. L. Houseworth, Milan, Kan.	F. M. Roseberry, Keokuk, Ia.
J. L. Helgeson, Lake Mills, Ia.	G. B. Ross, Newark, Mo.
F. M. Johnson, Memphis, Mo.	C. D. Snively, Cuba, Ill.
C. C. Keester, Revere, Mo.	E. C. Sturman, Hartford, Ia.
T. F. Koontz, La Prairie, Ill.	G. A. Starkweather, Argyle, Ia.
M. E. Langston, Summun, Ill.	A. J. Swezey, Fair Grove, Mo.
C. F. Lytle, New Boston, Ill.	L. C. Shockey, Mason City, Ia.
J. W. Medley, Hitt, Mo.	C. O. Stewart, Summitville, Ia.
Mary W. Mead, Camden, Ill.	C. E. Schulte, West Point, Ia.
E. R. Motley, Jr., E. Dara, Ill.	F. E. Trigg, Farmersville, Ill.
Vernon C. Morton, Keokuk, Ia.	C. G. Turner, Civer, Ill.
J. A. L. McConnell, Downing, Mo.	M. S. White, New Cambria, Mo.
Shannon McRill, Gilson, Ill.	G. A. Woelffel, Willits, Cal.
Lafayette Noe, Granger, Mo.	J. B. Wiley, Le Roy, Ill.
N. O. Owens, Bloomfield, Ia.	J. R. Wedel, Hinsdale, Ia.
Florence D. Patrick, Galt, Ont.	C. O. Watson, Smithfield, Ill.
Marg. E. Pearey, Pittsfield, Ill.	G. M. Wooden, Kahoka, Mo.
J. B. Pound, Ethel, Mo.	D. G. Walker, Chicago, Ill.
D. T. Rambo, Lenando, Ia.	J. T. Zimmerman, Keokuk, Ia.
W. W. Robinson, Manito, Ill.	

The graduates of the Keokuk Medical College were :

Geo. L. Armitage, Elston, Ill.	F. L. McCormick, Perry, Ia.
A. T. Botts, Peoria, Ill.	Hattie B. Melaik, Monmouth, Ill.
E. A. Boone, Keokuk, Ia.	A. S. Main, Seaton, Ill.
C. W. Bailey, Birmingham, Ia.	H. C. Payne, Albia, Ia.
J. H. Chittum, Arcola, Ill.	G. E. Pumphrey, Ottumwa, Ia.
F. E. Corwin, Milton, Ia.	S. M. Pleak, Pleak, Ill.
H. O. Collins, Quincy, Ill.	S. M. Parr, Bloomington, Neb.
H. W. Clearwater, Athens, Mo.	Marc Ramser, Rock Island, Ill.
G. A. Cohen, Sedalia, Mo.	E. J. Riordan, Milwaukee, Wis.
G. D. Craven, Milton, Ia.	M. F. Reiffert, Quincy, Ill.
W. H. Durkee, Thompson, Ill.	C. W. Reynolds, Horton, Kan.
W. M. Doran, Conway, Kan.	H. T. Smith, Harvard, Ia.
Madeline Folkland, Keokuk, Ia.	M. G. Slocomb, Burlington, Ia.
F. M. Fuller, Keokuk, Ia.	Jo'phine D. Searles, Minooka, Ill.
C. T. Foster, Rock Island, Ill.	C. A. Trumbauer, I'dep'd'nce, Ia.
A. S. Hague, Libertyville, Ia.	R. D. Toben, Williamstown, Mo.
W. N. Hurst, Libertyville, Ia.	S. A. Tate, Washington, Ia.

Anna K. B. Hyden, Alcester, S. D. L. H. Tregloan, Linden, Wis.
 J. W. Hubbard, Columbus Ju., Ia. M. C. Terry, Brighton, Ia.
 C. A. Henry, Compentine, Ia. E. J. Unger, Keokuk, Ia.
 J. P. Hedrick, Golden, Ill. R. L. von Treba, Chetopa, Kan.
 T. C. Hainline, Blandinsville, Ill. G. L. Watson, Storm Lake, Ia.
 F. W. Mason, Madrid, N. Y. Belle H. Wilson, Milton, Ia.
 Chas. McNeill, Keokuk, Ia. Cora Wittich, Keokuk, Ia.

Dr. R. Evans, of Fort Dodge, has been selected as one of the examiners of the class at Sioux City in April.

Dr. Beebe, an old practitioner of Union county, has suffered a stroke of apoplexy and his recovery is doubtful.

Dr. L. D. Rood, of Des Moines, has just recovered, without operation, from a very severe attack of appendicitis.

Dr. R. M. Caveatt, of Lake City, died on March 20th. Dr. Caveatt was well known and very popular in Calhoun county.

A Centerville man drank a cup of yeast one evening this month under the impression that it was buttermilk. He rose a little after midnight.

At the twentieth annual commencement of the Homœopathic Department of the Iowa State University, held March 16th, a class of eighteen were graduated.

Dr. G. C. Giles has removed from Guthrie Center to Marne, Cass county. The Doctor is a very capable young man; graduate of Queens University, Kingston, Ontario.

Dr. J. W. Lauder, of Afton, at present the efficient representative from Union county, is candidate for the position of head surgeon of the Modern Woodmen of America. The lodge can do no better than to select Dr. Lauder.

Dr. Frank Porterfield, of Atlantic, writes us: "The circulars were received all right, and I have placed them in the hands of every physician in the county, with my personal request added to yours that the matter receive their immediate attention. I hope we can succeed in bringing this move to a successful issue. I know of nothing we need more, unless it be a more rigid standard in the matter of granting certificates, and the supervision of the conduct of some men who have them." The two ideas suggested by the Doctor, in the last sentence, are of so much importance that they will no doubt receive due attention in the near future.

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ANTISEPTIC.

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LISTERINE is of accurately determined and uniform antiseptic power, and of positive originality.

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A valuable Renal Alternative and Anti-Lithic agent of marked service in the treatment of Cystitis, Gout, Rheumatism, and diseases of the Uric Diathesis generally.

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All supplies furnished the government are **rigidly scrutinized** before approval, and must be **absolutely standard in quality** or they are rejected. When you find a manufacturer who can sell to the government, you can depend upon it that his products are reliable.

We recently shipped to the United States Government Warehouse in Chicago, 33,000 lbs. of various Pharmaceuticals taken from our regular stock, and have just been advised that they **PASSED INSPECTION WITHOUT A SINGLE OBJECTION.**

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As a **special inducement for mail orders**, we offer to **present free of charge**, one gallon of Syrup of White Pine Compound, or one pound each of any two Fluid Extracts listed at \$1.50 or less per pound, with every mail order amounting to \$20 net, figured at our discount of **40 percent** from usual list. No dealer can afford to miss this opportunity. Mail us your order at once, as this offer will not be open long.

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STANDARD PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS

OMAHA, NEB.

The medical department of Drake University, at Des Moines, has closed its doors to women.

The many friends of Dr. J. C. Shrader will regret to learn that the Doctor is confined to his house with an attack of pleurisy.

Dr. J. F. Kennedy has resigned the position of necrologist of the seventh district. Dr. E. Luther Stevens, of Des Moines, has been selected in his place.

Mrs. H. J. Husman, of Davenport, Christian Scientist, attended a case of membranous croup until it died. The county attorney is looking up evidence in the case to see whether a prosecution may be made. No report of the case has been made to the health officers.

At a recent meeting of the board of trustees of the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Dr. J. Chalmers Da Costa was elected clinical professor of surgery. Dr. Da Costa has been connected with the college for many years, and has recently been demonstrator of surgery and chief of the out-patients department. The new appointment is made in recognition of his long service and valuable contributions to surgical literature.

Dr. Travis, of Eagle Grove, and Mr. Kirkberger, a farmer, were drowned at 2 o'clock, March 20th, while attempting to ford the Boone river two miles west of Webster City. During the past two days the water has risen seven feet, and was rising at the rate of nearly a foot an hour this afternoon, due to the rapid thawing of snow in the northern part of the state. Dr. Travis was on the way to Mr. Kirkberger's on a professional call when the team was swept down the stream and both men drowned. Their bodies have been recovered.

Positions as interns in four Iowa hospitals have been granted by the regents of the State University to four young men who were graduated March 17th from the medical department. These appointments are the reward of high scholarship and were as follows: Dr. Charles S. Cilley, of What Cheer, Mercy Hospital, Davenport; Dr. Paul O. Esbjorn, Rock Island, Illinois, Mercy Hospital, Iowa City; Dr. Paul O. Neraal, Church Ferry, North Dakota, insane hospital, Independence; Dr. Conrad Dejong, Orange City, insane hospital, Clarinda. Dr. Dean, graduate of the medical department of the University, now in Germany, has been elected demonstrator of anatomy in that department.

STANDARD REMEDIES

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The most powerful and trustworthy Uterine Tonic Attainable in Dysmenorrhea, Amenorrhea, Menorrhagia, Leucorrhea, Subinvolution, Threatened Abortion, Vomiting in Pregnancy, Chlorosis, Etc.

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A most reliable remedy in External Eye Diseases. Highly recommended in Simple, Acute and Chronic Catarrhal, Venereal, Blepharitis, and Strumous or Scrofulous Conjunctivitis, Marginal Blepharitis, and Inflammation of the Lachrymal Sac.

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The Standard Neurotic, Anodyne and Hypnotic. Unexcelled in Hysteria, Epilepsy, Neurasthenia, Mania, Chorea, Uterine Congestion, Migraine, Neuralgia, all Convulsive and Reflex Neurosis. Neurosine Contains No Morphine.

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The New American Antiseptic. Unexcelled as a Dry Dressing. ENTIRELY ODORLESS. A Specific in Old Sores, Ulcers, Bubo, Eczema, Pruritus, Burns, Scalds, Etc.

Literature, Uterus and Appendages, and Cerebral Localization Lithographs, FORMULAS and Commendations mailed on application.

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EXCELLENT THERAPEUTIC COMBINATIONS

Antikamnia and Codeine Tablets

4½ Gr. Antikamnia, ¼ Gr. Sulph. Codeine.

We meet with many cases in practice suffering intensely from pain, where from an idiosyncrasy or some other reason it is not advisable to give morphine or opium by the mouth, or morphine hypodermically, but frequently these very cases take kindly to codeine, and when assisted by antikamnia, its action is all that could be desired.

In the nocturnal pains of syphilis, in the grinding pains which precede and follow labor, and the uterine contractions which often lead to abortion, in tic-douloureux, brachialgia, cardialgia, gastralgia, hepatalgia, nephralgia and dysmenorrhœa, immediate relief is afforded by the use of this combination, and the relief is not merely temporary and palliative, but in very many cases curative.

In pulmonary diseases this combination is worthy of trial. It is a sedative to the respiratory centers in both acute and chronic disorders of the lungs. Cough, in the vast majority of cases, is promptly and lastingly decreased, and often entirely suppressed. In diseases of the respiratory organs, pain and cough are the symptoms which especially call for something to relieve; this combination does this, and in addition controls the violent movements accompanying the cough, and which are so distressing.

Antikamnia and Quinine Tablets

2½ Gr. Antikamnia, 2¼ Gr. Sulph. Quinine.

In the exhibition of quinine, the antikamnia overcomes the headache and general disturbance so frequently produced, and in fact the conditions for which quinine is given frequently include headache, backache and aching of the limbs, and the antikamnia being sedative in its character relieves this.

Antikamnia and Salol Tablets

2½ Gr. Antikamnia, 2¼ Gr. Salol.

The value of the salicylates has long been recognized in the varied forms of rheumatic troubles. Salol is salicylic acid and carbolic acid in combination, and is the most approved form of exhibition.

In combination with antikamnia the excellence of both is maintained, whether the results sought are, the relief of pain or the internal antiseptic effect.

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2 Gr. Antikamnia, 2 Gr. Sulph. Quinine, 1 Gr. Salol.

This combination has been so successfully exhibited in many disorders, where each and all are indicated, that the manufacturers have been induced to prepare it in tablet form for purposes of general supply. The profession will readily recognize that no new therapeutic claim is made hereby; but that the making of these tablets is simply to offer in an acceptable and convenient form, the means of exhibiting a combination already well approved.

On receipt of professional card The Antikamnia Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., will be pleased to send, free of charge, samples of each of these valuable combination tablets, also full literature pertaining to the same.

In Pneumonia, where there is restlessness

R Antikamnia (Genuine).....	3 ii
Syrup Dover.....	3 iii
Tinct. Digitalis.....	3 iss
Teaspoonful every 3 to 6 hours.	

In Painful Dysmenorrhœa

R Antikamnia (Genuine).....	3 j
Brom. Potass.....	3 i
Elix. Simplex.....	3 i
M. Sig.—One or two teaspoonfuls every hour	

in water.—N. Y. Med. Journal.

We are under obligations to Editor Crawford, of Cherokee, for the cut of the new insane hospital which we present in this issue of **THE JOURNAL**.

Dr. Gershom H. Hill has been selected as chairman of the section on mental and nervous diseases on the State program for the May meeting.

The Medical Society of the Missouri Valley met at Lincoln, Nebraska, March 18, 1897. The program was as follows: "Report of a Few Interesting Cases," Dr. George Nusum, Honey Creek, Iowa; "Report of a Case," Dr. W. L. Dayton, Lincoln; "A Case of Spasmodic Tic," Dr. John Riley, Exira, Iowa; "Trachelorrhaphy, with Exhibition of a New Instrument for Its Performance," Dr. W. O. Henry, Omaha; "The Etiology and Prevention of Puerperal Fever," Dr. W. J. Findley, Atlantic, Iowa; "Treatment of Abortion," Dr. V. L. Treynor, Council Bluffs; "Post Operative Mania," Dr. A. F. Jonas, Omaha; "Prolapse of the Cord," Dr. A. D. Wilkinson, Lincoln; "Torticollis: Report of a Case," Dr. Jas. W. Cokenower, Des Moines; "Some Thoughts on the Physical Aspect of Crime and Wrong Doing," Dr. F. S. Thomas, Council Bluffs; "Cerebral Abscess: Operation, Recovery," Dr. J. E. Summers, Jr., Omaha; "Metastatic Malignant Disease of the Cord," Dr. A. R. Mitchell, Lincoln; "Therapeutic Aids in Surgical Diseases," Dr. C. C. Allison, Omaha; "Is Phlebotomy a Lost Art?" Dr. W. H. Christie, Omaha; "Aseptic Midwifery," Dr. G. H. Simmons, Lincoln; "Adeno-Sarcoma of the Nasal Septum," Dr. F. S. Owen, Omaha; "A Plea for Greater Accuracy in Diagnosis," Dr. M. H. Everett, Lincoln; "The Diagnosis of Malignant Diseases of the Stomach," Dr. W. F. Milroy, Omaha; "Unusual Sequela of Typhoid Fever," Dr. H. J. Wynnnett, Lincoln; "Retroversions of the Uterus," Dr. Ewing Brown, Omaha; "Anæsthetics in Obstetrics," Dr. E. J. Smith, Harlan, Iowa.

DIABETES WITH PAINFUL MICTURITION.

It is with the greatest pleasure that I report the good results from the use of Sanmetto upon myself. I have been a sufferer for five months from diabetes, with great pain just before passing my water. From the use of two and one-half bottles of Sanmetto the pain was removed and the inflammation checked. I have prescribed Sanmetto several times since, and shall continue to do so.

Hill, N. H.

J. N. STOREY, M. D.

In the February and March Midland Monthly

tive?" He also relates, for the first time, the true story of Barclay Coppoc's rescue from the law, while at Spring Dale, Iowa, after the Harper's Ferry failure. Much other interesting matter, including a prize story, will be found in these numbers.

THE MIDLAND MONTHLY (\$1.50) and THE IOWA MEDICAL JOURNAL (\$2.00) sent to one address (either new subscription or renewal) for \$3.00. Address either **Johnson Brigham**, Publisher MIDLAND MONTHLY, or **Dr. J. W. Kime**, Publisher IOWA MEDICAL JOURNAL, Des Moines, Iowa.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE CITY OF NEW YORK.

SESSIONS OF 1897-98.

The REGULAR SESSION begins on Monday, September 27, 1897, and continues for twenty-six weeks. Attendance on four regular courses of lectures is required for graduation. Students who have attended one full regular course of lectures at another accredited Medical College are admitted as second-year students without examination. Students are admitted to advanced standing for the second, third or fourth years, either on approved credentials from other accredited Medical Colleges or after examination on the subjects embraced in the curriculum of this College.

Graduates of other accredited Medical Colleges are admitted as fourth-year students, but must pass examinations in normal and pathological histology and pathological anatomy.

The SPRING SESSION consists of daily recitations, clinical lectures and practical exercises. The session begins March 28, 1898, and continues for twelve weeks.

The annual circular for 1897-8, giving full details of the curriculum for the four years, requirements for graduation and other information, will be published in June, 1897. Address **AUSTIN FLINT**, Secretary, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, foot of East 28th Street, New York City.

AMONG OUR EXCHANGES.

The Maine State College has organized a Preparatory Medical Course, which embraces those studies in a regular college which have a special bearing on the study of medicine—chemistry, botany, zoology, bacteriology, physiological chemistry, anatomy, and physiology (advanced), histology and helminthology.

Thus after graduation in the collegiate course the student has already made considerable progress on his medical course. Advanced standing is usually granted the graduates from this course in the medical schools. At the same time the early and thorough training received in these branches will materially aid the practitioner to ultimately reach a higher rank in his profession.
—*Maine Journal of Medicine.*

It would be well for our State University to consider the plan and give this class of students less Greek and Latin, higher mathematics and other studies, which are gone over only to be forgotten. The mental discipline is just as great in something more practical than many of the studies to which much valuable time is now given.

SANMETTO IN BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

I have been using Sanmetto in my practice for two years or more, and am nearly always well pleased with its effects. Have had splendid success with it in Bright's disease, sometimes using it alone and other times in connection with digitalis.

Shell, Ala.

H. GREEN, M. D.

NATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF STATE MEDICAL EXAMINING AND LICENSING BOARDS.

Officers for 1897 : President, Wm. W. Potter, New York ; vice-presidents, Chas. A. L. Reed, Ohio, and J. N. McCormack, Kentucky ; secretary-treasurer, A. Walter Suiter, Herkimer, N. Y. ; executive council : Perry H. Millard, St. Paul ; Jos. M. Mathews, Louisville ; Wm. S. Foster, Pittsburgh ; Hugh M. Taylor, Richmond, Va. ; Jas. M. Hays, Greensboro, N. C. Following is the preliminary announcement of the seventh annual meeting, issued from the office of the president, 284 Franklin street, Buffalo, N. Y., March 15, 1897 :

Dear Doctor,—The seventh annual meeting of the Confederation will be held in the small banquet hall of the Hotel Walton, at Philadelphia, Monday, May 31, 1897, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The following program has been arranged : Address of welcome, by A. H. Hulshizer, of Pennsylvania State Board of Medical Examiners ; response, by Vice-president Reed ; report of the committee on minimum standard of requirements ; discussion and action thereon ; report of the secretary and treasurer ; annual address of the president ; "Some Practical Experience with, and Results of, the Medical Law of Pennsylvania," Wm. S. Foster, Pittsburgh ; "The Need for Exact Information as to the Equipment, Methods, and Requirements of Our Medical Schools," J. N. McCormack, Bowling Green, Ky. ; address by Prof. J. W. Holland, M. D., Dean Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia ; paper ; miscellaneous business ; election of officers ; adjournment.

The object of the Confederation is to consider questions pertaining to state control in medicine and to compare methods in vogue in the several states ; the collection and dissemination of information relating to medical education and to consider propositions that have for their purpose advancement of the standards in the United States. A cordial invitation is extended to all members and ex-members of state medical examining boards, and to physicians, sanitarians, and educators, who are friendly to the objects named, to attend the meeting and participate in its proceedings.

By order of the executive council.

WILLIAM WARREN POTTER, *President*.

A. WALTER SUITER, *Secretary*.

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Hygienic Water Analyses . . .

Analyses of sputa, membranes, urine, etc. Diagnoses of contagious and infectious diseases. Microscopical examination of articles of food and drugs. Yearly contracts arranged with physicians and corporations.

J. CHRISTIAN BAY,

DES MOINES, IOWA.

Bacteriologist of the Iowa State Board of Health.

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dr. rubber, 185 dr., 6
4 dr., 14 3 dr., 82 dr.
c. s. *No. 36, same
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oz. g. s., 16 6 & 8 2 dr
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Also No. 36 with Pat.
L. cover-lid, \$12.50.



†No. 37 has
12 1½ oz. sq.
15 6 dr., 10
2 dr., \$15.50
†No. 33, 14
1 oz. rubber
19 6 dr. c. s.
\$11.50.
No. 32, 14 1
oz., 18 6 dr.,
Blk. L. \$10.

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(The medicinal effects of which physicians may fully rely on.)

DIOVIBURNIA.—The most powerful and trustworthy uterine tonic attainable (of which the most eminent gynæcologists bear testimony) in dysmenorrhea, amenorrhea, menorrhagia, leucorrhea, subinvolution, threatened abortion, vomiting in pregnancy, chlorosis, etc.

NEUROSINE, the standard neurotic, anodyne and hypnotic, unexcelled in hysteria, epilepsy, neurasthenia, mania, chorea, uterine congestion, migraine, neuralgia and all convulsive and reflex neuroses, containing no chloral or morphine.

LARYNGEAL OR WINTER COUGHS.

Walter M. Fleming, A. M., M. D., examiner in lunacy superior court, City of New York; physician to Actors' Fund of America, etc., in giving his experience in the treatment of the above and allied disturbances, in *The Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease*, submits the following:

"In acute attacks of laryngeal or winter cough, tickling and irritability of larynx, faith in antikamnia and codeine tablets will be well founded. If the irritation or spasm prevails at night the patient should take a five grain tablet an hour before retiring and repeat hourly until allayed. This will be found almost invariably a sovereign remedy. After taking the second or third tablet the cough is usually under control, at least for that paroxysm and for the night. Should the irritation prevail morning or midday, the same course of administration should be observed until subdued."

The **Mercer Chemical Company**, of Omaha, have succeeded in placing a very large order with the U. S. government. This is a deserving compliment to this reliable western institution. See their special offer in advertising pages.

Lactophenin

ANTIPYRETIC
ANALGESIC
SEDATIVE

Lactyl-para-phenetidin $C_6H_4 < \begin{smallmatrix} OC_2H_5 \\ NH.CO.CH(OH)CH_3 \end{smallmatrix}$

Dose for Adults: 4 to 8 grains in capsules, pills or tablets.

IN THE TREATMENT OF

Typhoid

See Report by DR. B. D. HARISON, in *The Physician and Surgeon*, Detroit, Mich., Nov., 1896:

"To eliminate the toxine and to promote skin drainage, I prescribe lactophenin. * * * It acts like phenacetin, but more slowly; has a more calming and hypnotic effect, with no effect upon the heart except that the pulse becomes fuller and slower, while the breathing is unaffected. A moderate dose, 5 to 10 grains, is given every second hour if the temperature rises above 102° F., until perspiration is produced. I cannot speak too highly of lactophenin as an antipyretic, and hypnotic. I have used it altogether in my practice during the past three years to the exclusion of all other antipyretics, with never the slightest depressing effect upon the heart or circulation."

Quinsy

See Report by DR. J. HOMER COULTER, in *The Journal of the American Medical Association*, Nov. 7, 1896:

"In two cases I prescribed lactophenin, 10 grains every three hours; after the second dose Mr. B. was almost entirely relieved of pain. In the case of Mr. R. the third dose relieved him quite as completely. * * * I have used the remedy in twelve cases of quinsy, and in all but one instance the results have been most gratifying. * * * I have in these cases given the lactophenin to the exclusion of every other remedy internally, excepting the cathartic. * * * Its action is decidedly more prompt than salol, etc. It has thus far given no undesirable after-effects; it not only relieves the pain, but reduces the fever with an equal certainty."

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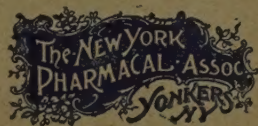
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The person who was unfortunate enough to become seriously ill was obliged to uncomplainingly ingest the vilest of decoctions and infusions, a silent but expressive shudder being the only protest possible. Since those days the patient has learned to demand more palatable methods of medication.

ELIXIR LACTOPEPTINE now renders it easy for the physician to meet this reasonable demand, as it effectually disguises the unpleasant taste of unpalatable and nauseous remedies. The contained Lactopeptine also assists in the retention and absorption of other medicaments because of its well known digestive potency. The Bromides, Iodides and Salicyclates should always be prescribed with

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Rheumatism In rheumatism and rheumatic conditions Tongaline thoroughly and promptly eliminates the poisonous products of the system, which under other treatment seem ever present, hindering convalescence and producing relapses. Tongaline possesses a special affinity for these viscid secretions which it neutralizes and eliminates through the emunctories.

Neuralgia In all forms of neuralgia, whether simple or complicated by the rheumatic diathesis, the anodyne properties of Tongaline not only speedily relieve the pain, which is such a prominent feature, but the continued use of the remedy exerts a certain and directly curative effect.

La Grippe On account of exercising a special alternative and eliminative action with positive affinity for the excretory system of glands, Tongaline will relieve promptly the racking aches and pains which accompany la grippe. Full doses every two hours will eradicate the disease, thus preventing the after-effects which are so disastrous.

Nervous Headache Nervous headache is a disease occurring in paroxysms attended with disturbances of the organs of special sense and frequently with vomiting. In these paroxysms Tongaline in full doses has proven most efficacious, relieving nausea, subduing nervousness and superinducing sleep.

Sciatica In addition to rest, which is very essential in sciatica, full doses of Tongaline at an hour's interval, will invariably correct the trouble. An abatement of the pain will generally follow the second dose, sometimes the first.

Gout In gout the effect of Tongaline is almost immediate, frequently relieving the pain after the first dose. In the majority of cases, a brisk purgative or emetic should also be given at the outset. Insist on light diet, eggs, milk and farinaceous foods. Continue the Tongaline every two hours for a day or two, then thrice daily until the inflammation and tumefaction entirely disappear.

Successfully Used for 15 Years.

MELLIER DRUG COMPANY,

ST. LOUIS.

“SCIENCE CONSISTS IN IMITATING NATURE.”

“The general resemblance of milk modified by the Peptogenic Milk Powder, to the infant's natural supply, is a very striking one.”—CHITTENDEN.

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